Union and American

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1878. Now is the accepted time to wips out the

nati Enquirer. A NUMBER of letters for ex President Metropolitan Hotel, in Washington, awaiting his arrival.

THE Cincinnati Commercial of the 6th inst. says: "The guests from Louisville having departed, the price of milk has faller." But what about Bourbon?

COL. A. H. MARKLAND, formerly a mail agent in this section, but now a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana, is a candidate for Serreant-at-Arms of the next House of Representatives of Congress.

THE United States District Court at Detroit has decided that lands of rail oad companies held under grants from the United States are liable to taxation, like the property of any other citizen.

THE Ultramontane clergy in Germany are appealing to the prejudices of the ignofor the expulsion of the Jesuits.

THE Cincinnati Commercial says the deweakness, which the suppression of the regular bank statement heightens.

THE Pittsburgh postmaster who had his hostler entered upon the pay-roll of his office as a clerk, has but token a lesson from Mr. James Harlan, editor of Grant's organ-(the Chronicle) at Washington, while he was Secretary of the Interior. He did the very same thing.

tra session of Congress is a desire on the ture. The general impression is that this tax rate about one-half ! style of suspension can last only fourteen days under existing laws.

A BULE has been es ablished by instructions to Collectors of Customs, issued on the 6th inst., that where the nominal manter of a vessel is habitually absent from her, the person actually in command is the defacto master, and must-comply with all the requirements of law attached to that position. The regulation srises from some owners of vessels claiming to be masters also, while engaged in other pursuits on

THE Cincinnati Commercial says; "Post. master Filley, of St. Louis, who assessed his employes for future political purposes, is beaten out of sight by the recent Postmaster of Pittsburg, who reserved fifteen dollars of each month's salaries, and had his be hard to improve on that." The Commercial appears to forget that it is the bungling rogues who are found out soonest; it is the smart fellows who keep their tracks cov-

operation on the first of this month; but the it to their neighbors." original document as it was passed, gives the date of enforcement as "the first day from the moment of its signature last 593,080, says semi-officially: March. The law is so defective in other respects, that its enforcement will be found

- THE Cincinnati Commercial is constrained to admit that popular tastes change wonderfully. A few years ago a game of base ball played between famous clubs was conobjects of envy and admiration. Whole sprained legs. How the glories of this world pass away!

al exposition in that city, says: "The total number of attendance from the 3d of September to the 4th of October, inclusive, is 507,658, or 104,865 less than the whole number in a tendance at the exposition of 1872. Various causes are assigned for this such as that at Indianapolis," The Commercial advocates the holding of an exposition next year, and the erection of more suitable buildings for the purpose-something like those of Louisville and Indianapolis-which shall remain a permanent fixture of the city.

curred on their lines during the year ending suppress "Septimus Felton," and develop but the joint-stock banks of that kingdom Dec. 31, 1872, which furnishes some curious | its main idea—the secret of living foreveras well as interesting information. The to. in the "Dolliver Romance." tal number of persons killed during the year, according to this return, was 1,145, and 3.038 were injured. The total number of political parties in the several counties in passengers killed was 127-24 "from cause Maryland the Baltimore American, the leadbeyond their own control," and 103 "from ing Republican paper in the State, arrives their own misconduct or want of at the conclusion that the parties in Marycaution." The total number of passengers land are decidedly mixed. It admits that injured was 1,462, of whom 1,247 received the Republicans cannot secure a majority in their injuries from causes beyond their own the State Senate, but believes a majority in by Congress, all kinds of bank notes becontrol, and 215 from their own miscon- the House of delegates large enough to came receivable for the public dues and duct or want of caution. The number of constitute a majority on joint ballot is at lands, making a vast surplus of paper truck, rallway servants returned as killed under least within the bounds of possibility, and the former head is sixty-four, and under therefore the interest in the present contest the latter 568; the injured in these two centres in the canvass for the House of declasses are 256 and 1,019 respectively. legates especially, as the Republicans hope Seventy persons were killed and twenty- to be able to elect a United States Senator three injured while passing over railways in place of the incumbent, Mr. Hamilton, at level crossings. Under the head of whose successor is to be chosen by the "trespassers and suicides," 258 are reported | Legi-lature that will be elected this fall. as killed and 107 injured; and "miscella- The American shows that there has been as killed and 107 injured, and iniscense The American shows that there has been pension. He opposed the re-charter of a national bank, and recommended a perpetceding classes, 386 killed and 181 in- party allegiance seems to be weakening on ual dissolution of the connection between jured.

National Banking system, says the Cincindebanch the moral sense of the people.

rant, by preaching that the coming of the banks show a capital, surplus and profits of work is done. A little bit of paper is no cholers is a punishment inflicted upon them \$20,589,580, and deposits of \$42,088,214 - payment for grain, meat, hats, cloth and lay of resumption by the New York banks | most valuable form of personal property, labor to dig the precious metals from the occasions suspicion that there is concealed i. e., money. The insurance companies earth, purify and coin them. Hence their part of some bankers to have the certified taxation year by year. Its enrollment on including pensions paid to revolutionary check business legalized as a permanent fix- the assessment books would cut down the soldiers and others, did not cost the nation

thers. It is surprising how little attention has been bestowed upon this subject heretolore. So long as taxes were light, the victims hardly noticed the inequality. The Republican suggests that, instead of taxing personal property directly, we ought to tax the evidences of it in the shape of rentalsthat is, grade a man's taxes on the style he lives in, taking as a criterion the renta-An adventurer, named Beatty, lately of his residence. Under this plan some made a tour through Germany, representing rich mi ers might hide their wealth and live a year. It is easy to understand where a himself as an officer "of General Grant's in shabby tenements, but our contemporary government is likely to end its profligate Scaled Proposals Will be REstaff," and successfully soliciting subscript binks the number would be few. On the tions from the petty German dukes and other hand, a larger number of pretentions princes, for the purpose, as he explained, of people living above their means would be harbor of honesty, economy and a currency erecting a magnificant monument to the taxed above their real wealth. Still the in. | equal in all respects to specie. A paper memory of the soldiers killed during our justice would not be a tithe of that which civil war. The simple gullibility of these exists under the present system; and if the dukes and princes in any thing connected effect should be a curtaliment of extravawith Gen. Grant, is an illustration of hew games, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished. We much fear that until the people learn to economise for themselves, they will never be able to teach their government servants the same important lesson.

THE Indianapolis Journal, Senator Morton's organ, is "anabled to state, on private information of a trustworthy character, that the President has not tendered the office of hostler entered on the pay-rolls at a salary | Chief Justice to Senator Conkling, nor in of one hundred dollar; a month. It would any way committed himself to that gentle-

THE Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat puts the case in this style: "We advise, therefore, that every man who owes a debt and has a green ack, to pay that debt at THE act of the last Congress to prevent once. The greenback has never been anycruelty to animals in transit by raliroad, thing but a printed lie, and the sooper men dte., was designed by its framers to go into get rid of it the better, provided they owe

THE Washington Republican, in noticing of October, eighteen hundred and seventythe invasion of the legal tender reserves by
the invasion of the legal tender reserves by
in one day to nothing. In 1781—the war
too," so that legally it has been in force
Secretary Richardson, to the extent of \$2,still going on—Congress chartered the

The explanation is given that the necessity for this act arose from the unexpected :lling off of the internal revenue returns. almost impracticable. Little good is ex- This falling off may be directly traced to the pected of it, beyond the "moral effect" it stagnation in the produce market, which has seriously affected the manufacture of spirits, as we'll as transactions in tobacco. the grain which should now be in hands of the distillers is locked up in the granaries and gigantic elevators in the Northwest. It seems from this that our government

sidered of such importance that the news- Republican states that it is the Secretariy's is now run largely on a whisky basis. The rapers dispatched special reporters to des- intention to call in the reserves as soon as cribe the games and players, who were the the revenue receipts will permit it. The contents of the T. easury at the opening of columns were devoted to this subject, and a this week are given as follows: Currency, nomenclature was invented for base ball \$4,689,256.64; special deposit of legal tenthat required almost as much study to ders for redemption of certificates of demaster it as would be needed to master a posit, \$11,300,000; coin, \$81,430,360.47; inmodern language. Now a game of base ciuding coin certificates, \$34,242,700. This ball is dimissed after this fashion: "Boston— shows that nearly fifty millions of gold are Boston 8; Athletics 7." Alas! for the heroes locked up in uselessness, a tithe of which, with mashed fingers, broken noses and in the opinion of many, would beat down be drained and bankrupt. The Middle the present weak premium on the precious metal, place greenbacks at par, an I abolish THE Cincinnati Commercial of the 6th forever the Wall street gold room with its inst., noticing the close of the fourth annu- far reaching debanchery of legitimate trade.

THE Literary World states that the publication of the heret fore uncollected writings of Nathaniel Hawthorne, announced some time ago, has been delayed for a singular reason. It is intended to faling off, some ascribing it to the money the two chapters of the unfinished "Dolliinclude in the projected volume not only panic, while others maintain that it is a ver Romance" which have been printed in Union. the Atlantic, but a third chapter also which the author left in manuscript. But up to the present time no one has succeeded in declphering this latter, and it still remains a puzzle. Mrs. Hawthorne was most skilful in deciphering her husband's manuscript. To her patient labor the world owes her conservation of " Septimus Felton." Since A PARLIAMENTARY return has been is- her death no one has been found equal to the sued, containing an account of all accidents task. Miss Una Hawthorne has undertaken which have been reported to the London the work, but with only partial success. Board of Trade, by the several railway It is the opinion of the most intelligent ed in all between 1811 and 1830. The facility companies of Great Britain, as having oc- critics that Mr. Hawthorne intended to of our system of banking had its advocates

MARYLAND. After stating the relative strength of th

TAXING PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The assessment law of Missouri is a good deal like curs. At least the value of personalty is based on the oath of the taxpayer as here, sithough real estate is left to the estimates of the assessor. The St. Louis

LABOR AND CURRENCY.

Wa notice some administration journals led off against the message. Clay, Webster Bayard, Quincy Adams, Fillmore, Dick Biddle, Wise, etc., followed. Was defended by S.la Wright, Calbouro, Buchanan, Benton, Botton, Bo Republican notes some curious discrepancies in the assessment of that county, which indicate an astonishing amount of pay labor for its substantial products, equal reckless swearing by somebody. Perhaps to the fulfilment of said promise. When a few indictments for parious would be substantial products. When a a few indictments for perjury would go far toward remedying the matter. Certainly no code of ethics, legal proceedings, or tax assessment, depending for efficacy on the sacredness of an oath can be expected to cheaper than payment, they assume the stallment of money due for indicates. The American government, "said Caleb, is not to exert itself for the relief of the American people! Very well. If this be uncertain promise to pay for breadcorn is dispensed with. Promises being easier and sacredness of an oath can be expected to cheaper than payment, they assume the Andrew Johnson have accumulated at the a few indictments for perjury would go far farmer exchanges a bushel of wheat for a

sacredness of an oath, can be expected to chesper than payment, they assume the work well, if men are permitted to swear form of bank notes, and paper pictures pass like Anamas and Sap'ira with impunity. as property of intrinsic value. When re-It is dangerous to society—this tampering garded by the mass of mankind as value with the sacredness of an oath-because received for productive labor, bank notes our whole system of civil and criminal are very similar to base coin, or counterfeit jurisprudence is based on it. If public wealth. Great losses, and general demoraopinion will not sustain the strict enforce. lization grow out of this popular mistake; ment of the penalties against perjury, in and there is but one way to prevent the evil. connection with assessment, it were infinite. All currency paper should be redeemable in ly better to dispense with the oath than to specie on demand at the will of the holder. debase it into "a mere matter of form," and This system has been tested by long exparience, and proves satisfactory. A govern-The assessor's returns for the city of St. | ment promise without spacie is no better Louis give \$149,144,400 of real property than any corporation promise as a currency. and only \$31,134,550 of personal. Yet the Labor does not want any promise to pay latest official statements of the St. Louis whatever, but positive payment when the a total of \$82,677,794. Thus the banks shoes, as all men of sense must see, no matalone show double the amount of the total ter what is printed or written on it. Such assessment for the city-and show it in the a currency is a financial sham. It takes a third national bank, when Tyler's defecshow \$15,000,000 more. The capital in cost and value as a medium of exchange, manufactures, (exclusive of real estate,) being also durable and useful for other pursupposing it has not increased since the poses. There may be an over-production census of 1870, gives \$45,000,000 more, of gold and silver, but the danger is far less There yet remains an untold amount rep. than an abuse of paper promises and credresented in merchants' capital, railroads, its. Our credit system is filled with steamboats, snimals, vehicles, the furniture light gas, and very liable to burst. and plate of 40,000 houses, etc. The true Honest industry should every where devalue of the personalty of the city can- mand a raturn to gold and alver paynot be much short of \$200,000,000, showing | ments, a system under which our country that an amount of this ser, of property, greatly prospered for more than a century. greater than the total of real estate, escapes | Under this system our federal government, the assessment books would cut down the soldiers and others, did not cost the nation but a fraction over one dollar a head a year for over forty years. Now, under our lesser degree. One of the problems of this federal paper currency, the expense is three lesser degree. One of the problems of this federal paper currency, the expense is three era of high taxes is to find a remedy that hundred and thirty-three million dollars a Notice in Bankruptey will secure some nearer approach to a just | year, or eight dollars and seventy-five cents and equable distribution of our public bur. a head for every man, woman and child in the United States. Mr. Willard, an Administration member fof Congress, from

Vermont shows from the official record that the appropriations for the incidental THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY gives no expenses of the Executive Mansion for the present present fiscal year are \$77,000.

This, added to the President's salary of \$50,000, makes our plain republican Chief

Mansion for the Carberts of Energy Greek, in Manry country, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District, at Nashville, Tenn.

ROBERT M. McKAY, Assignee. Magistrate cost a plain working people one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars career with such a captain in command of the ship of State. It must return to the old bubble has floated a great deal of false patriotism and genuine rascality twelve years. Can it do this forever?

A BRIEF HISTORY OF AMERICAN BANKING. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune indulges in the following reminiscences, which will be found readable

Currency in America began with tobacco, corn, wampum, etc., all recognized by different colouial courts. In 1645 Virginia adopted the Spanish silver coinage for currency, and soon after a mint was set up in Massachusetts. Paper money was first issued in Massachusetts in 1690 and South Carolina created a bank in 1702. Pennsylvan a issued pap:r money in 1723, but Virgini never did p:lor to the war of inde-

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD Then came the Continental money in May, 1785, which did not depreciate up to the issue of \$9,000,000, and was well maintained until the subsidence of the triumph over Burgoyne's capture. At last the whole \$200,000 000 was worth in silver only \$2,500,000. In 1781 Congress offered to give new money for the old, at the rate Bank of North America, which began the following year, and declared dividends of from 12 to 16 per cent. per annum. Pennsylvania repealed the charter of this back, but it refused to close up, claiming a national paternity. General Constitution then came int play, forbidding any State to cein money emit bills of credit, make any thing but gol and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, or pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. This left unsaid the right or want of right of Congress to estab-lish a national bank, although Judge Story maintains the right. Hamilton at once drew up a plan of such a bank, and the Cab inet divided upon it, but it was approved by Washington, and the back went into being in 1791, with a capital of \$10,000,000 -onefifth Government subscription. It was a success, and paid 8 per cent. dividends, and its stock—partly held in Europe—rose above par. In 1811 a Madisonian Congress re

fused to renew its charter. THE SUSPENSION OF 1814. In 1814, fall of the year, the American State banks suspended for the same reason States, which had subscrived to the warloaus most liberally, led the panic, as now, for they had contributed \$38,000,000 out of \$41,000,000. Government taxes were, of recessity, receivable in State currency; Treasury notes or bills of exchequer, bearing interest, were, therefore, issued for a time, but a second Bank of the United States became imperative. It was created in 1816, and began business the following year with \$35,000,000 capital-one-fifth Government subscription, as before. This bank, by importing \$7,000,000 of specie, lifted the State banks to their feet, and resumption was general throughout the

THE MIDDLE PERIOD. With the exception of commercial difficulties in 1819, everything went on smoothnited States Bank was vetoed by Congress followed by the removal of the Government deposits (more than \$11,000,000) in 1883. The charter ran out in 1836; but a new charter was obtained by a device from the State of Pennsylvania. At that date there were about six hundred banks in the country, with \$230,000,000 capital, a circulation \$103,000,000 and \$45,000,000 specie. One bundred and sixty five banks had failbeing of unlimited liability, and covered by the private property of every shareholder, were preferred by Parliament. It was not until 1856 that the English joint-stock company was "limited" in individual liability, and even now a director or official of any "limited" con pany engaged in banking, in-surance, etc., who publishes fraudulent ac-counts or false advertisements, is liable selected banks as depositories. The "specie circular" of Gen. Jackson being rescinded

among the States. THE SUSPENSION OF 1837. May 10, 1837, specie payments were suspended over the country generally, and New York city was garrisoned with mili-tia. Shinplasters, tokens and depreciated bills of exchange were now the currency; the Government was threatened with a Tressury deficit, and Van Buren had to call Congress in session five days after the susthe Federal Government and any bank of

Benton says this was "chicanery," THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY. In January, 1838, the Treasury was bankrupt; but this s opped the distribution of surplus to the States, led to bank resumption, and founded the Independent Treasury. Biddle's "Pennsylvania Legislature Bank of the United States" means time made use of its dead circulation as assets, and claimed nearly \$20,000,000 circulation; which conduct Congress stopped by severe chactment. The banks of New York resumed May 10, 1838. August, 12 following, all the banks resumed, including Biddle's bank, which kept its stock mean time up to a premium of \$12 per share. October 9, Biddle's bank followed him into retirement, carrying with it nearly all the banks of ne rly half the Union. Yet, as late as January, 1810, this chimera returned its assets at \$74,000,000, and its liabilities at only \$37,000,000. It sold ficticious bills in Europe, and thus ran more honest banks hard for specie, and professed to be solvent long after it repealed the Independent Treasury bill, and was about providing for tion arrested it. The Whigs forthwith repudiated Tyler. Caleb was the champion of a board of exchequer, with a national currency of paper money; and the p oposi-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Knights of Pythias. THE MEMBERS OF EDGEFIELD LODGE

GEO. W. WISE, C. C. By Gro. M. Jackson, K. R. & S.

Dry Goods Sale. VEATMAN, SHIELDS & CO WILL SELL

Middle District of Tennessee.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 8, 1873. 10th of November, 1973,

For the interest of the State of Tenne and all her claims and liens, on all Plank and Turnpike Roads in the said State, accruing by virtue of the issuance of Bonds of the State to such roads. Preference, where bids are equal, will be given—
First—To the Company.
Second—To the Stockholders.
Third—To Counties.

Fourth-To Incorporated Cities or Towns at Fifth—To other Corporations.
Sixth and last—To Individuals. All parties proposing are expected to be pre-pared to comply with the proviso in Section 2, hapter 102, of the Acts of 1873.

Terms of Payment: One-fourth cash, remainder in three equal, annual instalments; and the legally issued bonds of the State will be received in payment.

Proposals will also be received for the acceptance of the State's relinquishment, in the same order of preference, and with the same proviso, of those roads paying no dividend, mentioned in Section 4 of said Act.

CHAS. N. GIBBS,

Secretary of State.

Clarksville Tobacco Leaf, Columb a Herald, Gallatin Examiner, Lebanon Herald, Sequatchie Sun, Rogersville Journal, Jackson Whig and Tribune, Kloxville Press and Herald, copy one time and send bill to office Sec. State. oct9 doawit&wit

Supreme Court at Nashville. R. C. McNairy et als. vs. C. B. McNairy et als.

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING FROM the Scire Facias returned by the Sheriff of Davidson county, that C. Scott Symmes and Alfred Kayne, Jr., are non-residents of the State Afred Rayle, 3r., are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is ordered that publication be made, for four consecutive weeks, in the Union and American, a newspaper published in the city of Nashville, requiring the said C. Scott Symmes and Alfred Kayne, Jr., to be and appear before the Clerk of said Supreme Court, at his office in the Capitol in Nashville, on or before the first Manufay in December part and fore the first Monday in December next, and show cause, if any they can, why this cause should not be revived against them as the heirs of W. H. McNairy, dec'd, and Seline Kayne, deceased, respectively.
F. C. DUNNINGTON,
Oct. 6, 1873. Clerk Supreme Court.

M. J. MORAN, 42 Cedar st., Nashville, Tenn. J. H. FERRY, 1,418 F st., Washington, D. C. MORAN & FERRY,

SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS. Nashville, Tenn., and Washington, D. C. Prompt and particul r attention given to Col-ection of Claims for all Departments of the

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 6, 1873. WHEREAS, THE TENNESSEE AGRI-WHEREAS, THE TENNESSEE AGRIcultural and Mechanical Association is
now holding its annual meeting, and it is believed that the same should be patronized and
encouraged by all good citizens who desire to ald
in the progress and development of the resources
of Tennessee in such enterprise: Therefore, at
the request of the Directors of said Association,
I do hereby proclaim and designate next Thursday, the 9th inst., as a general holiday, and earnestly request that all piaces of business close on
said 9th inst., and that all persons who feel so inclined will attend the Fair on that day. Also, clined wil attend the Fair on that day. Also, that all the Public Schools in the city are respectfully requested to suspend their exercises on that day for the same purpose.

oct at THUS. A. KEBCHEVAL, Mayor.

RACING. FALL MEETING OF THE

ASSOCIATION

WILL Commence Monday, Sept. 29, 1873, OVER THE NASHVILLE RACE COURSE AND CONTINUERSIX DAYS,

cultural and Mechanical Association, All Bailroads running 'nto Nashville charge half fare, from all points in the State, during the continuance of the Fair and Baces.

Alternating with the Pair of the Agri-

Sixth Day-Friday, Oct. 10, 1873. FIRST RACE—Maxwell House Stake, for three year olds; mile heats; \$25 subscription, p, p.; the Maxwell House to add \$400; \$100 to second horse; to berun on the last day of the meeting; closed with 25 nominations.

SECOND RACE—Association Purse, \$300; mile heats. mil' heats.

"THIRD RACE—Association Purse, \$200; dash of a mile and a quarter; \$125 to the first, \$50 to the second, and \$25 to the third.

Where there is no second horse, the Associa Half the money offered in purses will be given For a walk.

Entrances for Association Purses, 5 per cent.
All communications addressed to the Secretary.

W. H. JOHNSON,
GEO. W. DARDEN, Sec'y.
President.
S. M. MURCHY, Treasurer.

Sep 17 td

SLATE ROOFERS. F. J. JONES & CO., PRACTICAL SLATE ROOFERS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of American State. All orders promptly attended to. Office and Yard cor. Vine & Church ste Particular attention paid to Overhauling Old

Wan CAL WAGNER'S MINSTREES J. H. HAVERLY.

> SIX NIGHTS MORE Oct. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, WITH CHANGES OF PROGRAMME. Reserved Seats at McClure's Music Store.

MISCELLANEOUS. To the Creditors of Dr. Jno. D. Winston, dec'd. Having Qualified as executrix of Dr. Joe. D. Winston, dee'd, all persons having claims against his estate are hereby notified to project the same within the time required by law, or they will be forever barred.

MRS. ANN J. WINSTON, Executrix.
Oct. 4, 1873.

Patent Shipping Tags.

Over Two Hundred Millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by Tag becoming detached. They are more reliable for marking Cotton Bales than any other Tag in use. All Express Companies use them. Sold by Printers and Stationers

JAS. PHILLIPS. PHILLIPS & HURT No. 51 South College St.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Premium White Lime. Known by Brand as "State Lime." Will fill orders in bulk or barrels at the lowest market price.

N. B.—Formarly branded and sold as Star Lime by Stockell.

We are the oldest Lime Manufacturers in the State, and are now manufacturing a quality of Lime which we know to be equal to any made

New Steam Eoiler for Sale Cheap. WE HAVE ONE 22-FEET BOILER, 48 W inches diameter, with five 11-inch flues and dome, made from our best Tennessee Boiler Iron, which we will sell at much less than it cost. HILLMAN, BEO, & SUNS.

sep16 codim STAR CANDLES. PROCTER & GAMBLE'S

Light of Day" Brand STAR CANDLES Are of superior quality and the Standard Brand.

Sold by Nashville Grocers. au23 dat w sat & wed & w3m

Notice.

TINTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE DIXIE Oil Company will pay \$1.40 each for all good Coal Oil Barrels, delivered at their Works on McLemore street

ROBERT THOMPSON, Pres't. TELEGRAPHING \$20 FOR A FULL COURSE, UNDER A competent, practical Operator, at the nected with Jones' Commercial College, southwest corner Fifth and Olive streets. Scholarships good day and night sessions. Call or write for a catalogue and Circular. ESTABLISHED 33 YEARS.

JONES' Commercial & Telegraph College 5th and Olive Sts., St. Louis. Girculars (German and English, and Speci nens of Penman-hip,) matled FRES. Write for ne. No Vacation.

J. W. JOHNSON, Man'g Prin.

JONATHAN JONES, President.

For Sale. HAVE A HANDSOMELY IMPROVED place—Residence and Business House—and one of the best stands for dry goods and groceries west of Tennessee river, which I will sell on good terms. Buildings all in good condition, and situated on the P. & M. R. R. at Pierce's Station in Weakley county. Apply in person or by letter to

A. M. JOHNSTON, Sept. 20, 1873.

TILTON'S

Steam Washer! CLEANSES

Thoroughly and rapidly, and is superior to all others.

BECAUSE IT DOES ITS OWN WORK thereby s ving a large portion of the time usualy taken in a family. It uses much less Soap than is required by any other method.

It requires no attention while the procleaning is going on. Clothing lasts much longer washed in this Washer than it will washed by a machine or by hand labor or a wash-board. It neither rubs nor wears the clothing. Lace Curtains and all fine fabrics washed in a

uperlor manner. Woolens are washed without shrinking, and are soft and smooth. It is truly a Labor and Clothes

Saving Invention. EXHIBITED AT TREPPARD & CO.'S.

For Sale.

500 ACRES OF SPLENDID ELK RIVER WW Land in Lincoln county, Tenn., situated miles from Fayetteville on the Winchester and Alabama Bailroad; well watered and timbered and adapted to cotten, corn, small grain and grass. For information addres

L. P. BRIGHT,

OPTICIANS.

THE PERFECTED SPECTACLES LAZARUS & MORRIS', J. MOSES

Sectro Galvanie, Pat. 2 June, '68.

At Geo. R. Calhoun & Co.'s MAXWELL HOUSE CORNER. THEY ASSIST AND PRESERVE THE Sight. Give case and comfort to those who use them. Are pure, hard and brilliant. Not liable to become scratched. At warranted not to break, and are "THE PERFECTED SPECTACLE.

MUSIC BOOKS. THE BEST NEW SINGING BOOKS.

CHOICE TRIOS. For High Schools and Seminaries. By W. S. Tilden. Just out. \$1.00. RIVER OF LIFE. For Sabbath Schools. By Perkins, Bentley and 40 other composers. 356 CHEERFUL VOICES. For Common Schools HOUR OF SINGING. For High Schools. By STANDARD. For Choirs, Conventions, etc. By Emerson and Palmer. - - 81.50-DEVOTIONAL CHIMES. For Social Meet-MUSICAL TE EASURE. For the Parlor. (Vo cal and Instrumental.) - 82.09.
Seven admirably constructed books, whose cales are to be numbered by the hundred thousand; so perfectly is each litted to the popular taste. Either book sent, post-paid, for the retall

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

BANKING. First National Bank

NASHVILLE, TENS., No. 55 North College Street

DIRECTORS.

M. BURNS.

E. R. CAMPBELL.

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This Gift Concert has been legalized by the Virginia Legislature in order to raise funds to complete the Masonic Temple now in course of crection in Norfolk. To the Masonic Fraternity this enterprise commends itself in the interests of Charity and Brotherly Love. To others than Masons, it presents a chance for legitimate and innocent speculation seldom offered. 100,000 Tickets and 10,000 Prizes!

LIST OF GIFTS. One Grand Cash Gift...
One Grand Cash Gift...
One Grand Cash Gift...
14 Cash Gifts, \$500 cach,
50 Cash Gifts, \$250 cach,
80 Cash Gifts, \$200 cach,
100 Cash Gifts, \$250 cach 100 Cash Gifts, \$150 each 590 Cash Gifts, \$50 each., 9,000 Cash Gifts, \$5 each., Grand Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash. Whole Tickets \$5, Half Tickets \$2.50

GRAND CONCERT AND DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE ON THE 15th OF JANUARY NEXT, Positively without fall, in Norfolk, Va. More than half the tickets are already sold. Plan of drawing—same as that of Kentucky State Library Association.

Orders for tickets, and all communications, should be added. HENRY V. MOORE, Secretary, M. R. Asso., Norfolk, Va. H. W. BURTON, Gen'l Agent. oc7 1m

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY 12,000 CASH GIFTS \$1,500,000

Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift.

\$250,000 FOR \$50.

authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Ken-tucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Wednesday, Dec. 3d, 1873 market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of or the Third Gift Concert. The tickets are di-ided into the vided into ten coupons or parts, and have on their back the scheme, with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.

At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country.

THE FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT

musical display ever witnessed in this the unprecedented sum of \$1,500,000

divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders. The number of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children, and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS. NE GRAND CASH GIFT ... ONE GRAND CASH GIFT ONE GRAND CASH GIFT ONE GRAND CASH GIFT. 100 Cash Gifts 150 Cash Gifts 250 Cash Gifts 325 Cash Gifts 311,000 Cash Gifts

Total, 12,000 Gifts, all cash, amount-The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed, as at the First and Sec-ond Concerts, and not represented in the draw-

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole tickets, \$50; Halves, \$25; Tenth, or each coupon, \$5.00. Eleven whole tickets for \$500, 22½ tickets for \$1,000; 113 whole tickets for \$5,000; 221 whole tickets for \$10,000. No discount on less than \$500 worth of tickets at a time.

The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the first and second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them. apply for them.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders, accompanied by the money, promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again. THOS, E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library Kentucky and Manage

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